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                  IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
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   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
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                                12-CR-224
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   RICHARD J. HARLEY
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       BEFORE:
                     THE HONORABLE A. RICHARD CAPUTO
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       PLACE:
                      COURTROOM NO. 3
                      WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA
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       PROCEEDINGS: MOTION HEARING
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                      JANUARY 25, 2016
       DATE:
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   APPEARANCES:
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   For the United States:
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THE COURT: Good morning. We're here on motion for judgment of acquittal and new trial in the case of United States versus Richard Harley. Ready to go?

MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. O'Brien?

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MR. O'BRIEN: May we proceed from here, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Wherever you like. Wherever you're comfortable.

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, just by way of background, Mr. Harley was indicted on August 30, 2012, entered a plea of not guilty on October 16th. The case went to trial before Your Honor on December 3rd, 4th and 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 15th of 2014. Mr. Harley made a motion for judgment of acquittal -- motion for judgment of acquittal at the conclusion of the trial. The jury entered a verdict of guilty on all 23 counts.

Since that time he's been sentenced, and he's presently serving his sentence at Fort Dix Federal Correctional Institute. He's filed a motion for judgment of acquittal December 30, 2014. And the Court has scheduled oral argument for today. We like to thank the Court for bringing Mr. Harley to this argument. He has some points he would like to make. And so we thank you -- the Court for having him here.

Your Honor, the indictment against Mr. Harley contained 23 counts, wire fraud, bankruptcy, fraud, false

statements in connection with a bankruptcy and bank fraud. The basis for the charge is three schemes that were used -- allegedly used by Mr. Harley to defraud other individuals. The first scheme involved the ownership of oil in Texas. The second scheme involved certain bank instruments drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank. The third scheme involved bankruptcy proceedings.

Your Honor, as to the -- the allegations involving the alleged ownership of oil in Texas and the bank instruments from the Federal Reserve Bank, we have asked the Court to enter a judgment of acquittal on the grounds that the evidence was insufficient to prove that Mr. Harley had intent to defraud.

These statutes -- these charges were based on 18 U.S.C. 1343, which requires a specific intent to defraud. It requires proof that the defendant knowingly and willingly participated in the scheme to defraud and that he, of course, used the mail or interstate wire communications in furtherance of the scheme. We do not dispute the second charge, that the second element that interstate commerce was used. We do dispute whether there was sufficient evidence for a jury to conclude that he had an intent to defraud.

The intent to defraud requires knowledge that the defendant must know he that the -- what he's doing is fraudulent and with that knowledge must intend to defraud other individuals. Your Honor, Mr. Harley did not testify at trial.

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But the only evidence presented at trial as to his intent to defraud came from testimony of two individuals -- the only direct evidence -- Edward Siegel of the State Street Bank and Richard Jones of the Federal Reserve Bank. Those individuals testified that in their opinion that Mr. Harley believed that the Texas oil documents and the federal reserve checks were legitimate and that, therefore, he -- did not have intent to Based on that, Your Honor, we submit that the wire fraud charges contained in counts one through 15 of the indictment that he should be acquitted on those charges because the record does not contain any evidence other than the fact that he believed that these -- the instruments that he was using would be the -- No. 1, the federal reserve checks or No. 2, the instruments -- the oil production notes he believed they were legitimate. He was attempting to monetize them, and he was not guilty of intentionally attempting to defraud anybody.

Second, Your Honor, we ask for a judgment of acquittal on the bank fraud charge. That's contained in count 23 of the indictment. Here again, Your Honor, the -- the statute requires statute -- 18 U.S.C. 1344 requires intent to defraud a financial institution. The -- again, they involve did -- this count involves the federal reserve checks, two \$500 million federal reserve checks. We believe the evidence in this case does not establish -- is not enough sufficient for a jury to conclude that Mr. Harley knew these checks were

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fraudulent, and, therefore, the judgment of acquittal should be granted.

The final aspect, Your Honor, involves the bankruptcy charges. Mr. Harley was involved in the filing of bankruptcies on behalf of his company and also on his own behalf. And the charges are based on 18 U.S.C. 157. They involve if an individual makes a fraudulent representation, claim or promise in conjunction with the proceedings, there could be a criminal liability.

On this point, Your Honor, we submit first that Mr. Harley and his company had the right to file bankruptcy proceedings under the constitution and that both he and his company were in substantial debt at the time and, therefore, the filing of the charges was legitimate. There was a basis to file a charge. He had a right to do it. The company was in debt and, therefore, there was -- he should not have been found guilty of bankruptcy with respect to filing of the bankruptcy petitions.

The next aspect of the bankruptcy counts -- counts 18 to 22 involves the false statements. And the elements of these charges are the existence of bankruptcy proceedings, a statement made thereof as to a material fact that was false and knowingly false. Here we submit, Your Honor, that the statements made in the bankruptcy proceeding were not knowingly false or at least that there was -- they were not -- that he --

strike that -- not knowingly false. There was some mistakes obviously in these very complex filings.

They were filed pro se by Mr. Harley. We do not believe there's sufficient evidence for the jury to conclude they were knowingly false. The final point to make, Your Honor, is the -- involved the point Mr. Harley feels extremely strongly about, and that is false statement before the grand jury. Mr. Harley did not -- again take the stand during the trial, and the -- one of the issues that was in the case involved the oil note that was the basis for some of the charges.

And the question arose whether the original oil note had been in Mr. Harley's possession, and we believe that certain witnesses Dedmon and William Trantham testified falsely about the original note at the grand jury and that we ask for a new trial on that basis. Finally, the question of the evidence at trial involving Mr. Harley's previous involvement in the criminal justice system, there was presented before the jury a letter that had a reference to a criminal case. And that was presented on December 9th, 2014.

The document was appropriately redacted before it was given to the jury. And we feel that it entitles Mr. Harley to a fair trial -- to a new trial because it referred to his involvement in a prior criminal case without any basis under the Federal Rules of Evidence. Thank you. Your Honor, Mr.

Harley would like to address his own motion. He has a motion for dismissal of the indictment based on perjured testimony before the grand jury. That matter was raised in our motion. Mr. Harley has expanded on his motion. He would like the opportunity to speak on that.

THE COURT: All right.

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THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. May I stand?

THE COURT: No, you don't have to.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. First and foremost, I sent this motion in to Your Honor because I felt Your Honor should see what went on at the grand jury. After going through the grand jury transcripts myself, I found that perjured testimony and suborn perjury was absolute at the grand jury level. And I balanced that all with the transcripts and the 302 statements from the F.B.I.

Going to Stan Dedmon, who was the president of the oil company in Texas, he was asked at the grand jury, have you sent the original copy of the note to anyone, to Mr. Harley, Christie Bower or anyone else. His answer was no. And but on the F.B.I. statement in 2000 -- no, let me go back further. He said, where is the original copy of the note now. He said -- Mr. Dedmon said, if we can find it, it is in the records in William Trantham's file systems somewhere or may I say to you that maybe my memory wants to say that I think I gave that to

the young man from the F.B.I. back in 2003 or whatever that when they had -- when Mr. Harley was being prosecuted in Alabama or whatever that was. Dedmon on this 302 statement that he gave to the F.B.I. which was in 2000, not 2003, Dedmon confirmed that Enpetro executed a \$200 million promissory note to R. H. J. and Company dated 9/24/97. He identified his signature on the assignment collateral, which secured the \$200 million note with the Brown County oil reserves. Dedmon said the note, the assignment of collateral and engineering report prepared by Philip Avery of Abilene, Texas to Harley in Pennsylvania via Federal Express mail. And that really bothered me because they were all -- Mr. -- the A.U.S.A. was alleging that I had not received the original documents, that I did not own any oil.

But back in 2000, Mr. Dedmon -- he went on saying he sent it to me via Federal Express mail. They are going to Mr. Trantham, his corporate secretary and treasurer, the same questions basically was asked at the grand jury. You don't have -- he said to Mr. Trantham at the grand jury -- the question was, you don't have any copies of this correspondence, and his answer was, we thought this thing was going dead and we buried the paperwork in the landfill six or seven years ago.

Then he goes on to say, question, was the original note to your knowledge tendered to Mr. Harley, answer, no. Did you know where the original is, answer, no. Have you attempted

to locate it. Answer, yes, well, I believe the original note 11 2 does not exist. I think it went to a landfill. Well, Mr. Dedmon said that he thought it was in Trantham's file, and now 41 Trantham said that he thinks it went to the landfill. 5 2000 now to the same F.B.I. Mr. Horton -- Herton, I'm sorry -H-e-r-t-o-n -- Trantham identified his signature on the \$200 6 71 million promissory note payable to R. H. J. and Company dated 9/24/97 secured by the Brown County Town Oil Reserves, R. J. H. 9 was owned by Richard Harley. Trantham does not recall the 10 purpose of the note but believes it was used to raise capital. 11 He does not know that Enpetro never received any consideration from R. J. H. for the note. 12

Then he goes on to say, Trantham told Harley that the note was cancelled and if he presented it to a financial institution he would tell them that the note was worthless.

Trantham has attempted to get the original note -- the original note back from Harley but has been unsuccessful. Well, he made -- I never talked to Trantham. That's No. 1. I never talked to him on the phone at all. I talked to Mr. Dedmon a couple times. But Trantham said he talked to me about having a worthless note. But he went on to say I had the original note which they said I never had. So that was a lie at the grand jury.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. You got me confused.

THE DEFENDANT: Pardon me?

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             THE COURT: Go back on Trantham again. He -- wait.
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   He told the grand jury that the note was in a landfill?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes.
             THE COURT: And in the 302 he says that he told you
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   that it was worthless?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
                                   But he tried to get the
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   original note back but was unsuccessful.
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             THE COURT: What difference does that make?
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             THE DEFENDANT: The note original was sent to me.
   That's --
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             THE COURT: What difference does that make if he told
   you it was worthless?
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             THE DEFENDANT: He never told me that. That's my
   point. My point is --
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             THE COURT: There's no evidence of that except what
   you say now, correct?
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             THE DEFENDANT: That is true.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             My point is this, Your Honor.
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   saying I never had the original documents. That's what they
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   said in the grand jury -- the grand jury and the indictment
   that I never had the original oil papers. And that was a lie.
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   I always had them. Christie Bower has had them for a number of
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   years holding them in safe keeping. I have the safe keeping
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   receipts here from Christie Bower stating that she was holding
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the originals in the Melon Bank in a safe deposit box, okay.

She went on to say that --

THE COURT: Have you given the original note to the United States attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: United States attorney --

THE COURT: So that you can determine whether they wish to do anything about the testimony that you say is false?

THE DEFENDANT: The original notes was taken by Mr. -- the agent when he came to my house. He found them. fact, he gave me -- I wish I had it here -- he gave me a statement stating that on this 302 that he said -- I'm trying to remember correctly. But he said something to the effect that he found -- found -- I am trying to remember how he said it now -- an original looking document or note -- note and collateral of assignment he found, and he said he may be aware of that fact. Something like that he said. But his agent was downstairs in my downstairs bedroom in my closet where it was, and it was in a brown eel skin brief case. And it was -- when he opened it up, you see it was a plastic folder in there that kept it secure, kept it so it won't get damaged. running upstairs. He remember what he said to Mr. Browning. Mr. Browning, I think I found it. Mr. Browning opened it up, and he said -- and he told me -- to my face -- he said, yes, this looks like the original. That's what he said to me. So they have them now.

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They've had them ever since they came to my house. Why they didn't show Mr. Brandler the originals is beyond me. I always had them. Don Kesterson would never gave a certified report if I didn't have the original documents. He said that in his testimony basically. He said that Christie Bower verified to him in writing and sent copies of the safe keeping receipts she was holding the original documents for me.

THE COURT: I don't understand what is false about the testimony. The testimony to the grand jury was the Trantham told you that it was worthless.

THE DEFENDANT: No, that was -- that wasn't in the grand jury's statement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It was the 302.

THE DEFENDANT: In the 302 back in 2000. What he said at the grand jury, he said -- the question was asked, did you ever send Mr. Harley the original note or collateral assignment. The answer was no. That was asked of Trantham, and that was asked of Dedmon. Did you ever send the original note or the collateral assignment to anyone, Christie Bower or anyone else. The answer was no, a flat no.

When I've always had the originals. Having the originals -- by the way, Your Honor, the same -- during that same period, I received a letter that was in the discovery that Mr. Browning -- Mr. Brandler has sent my attorney from the United States Attorney's Office in Alabama and from -- from --

Alice H. Morton, United States attorney, she wrote this letter to Mr. -- Ms. Thornton, who is the -- Ms. Thornton was the special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigations. She said the United States Attorney's Office declines prosecution of Richard J. Harley due to insufficient evidence. That's because she heard that Stan Dedmon and William Trantham sent me the original documents because if I had the original documents, there is no crime. There can't be a crime.

THE COURT: Why?

THE DEFENDANT: I own them. I own the oil just like it was purported to be. My company -- my company owns that oil and always -- and still owns the oil.

THE COURT: The question was whether you knew -- not only -- there's two possibilities, right. One is that notes were bogus because they were created. The other is that the note might have been real but that you knew it was worthless.

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. Those weren't worthless.

THE COURT: I am not arguing the point whether they were or not. I'm saying what could the jury conclude.

THE DEFENDANT: The jury never heard they were worthless except from Mr. Brandler. Mr. Brandler said that. The two witnesses they said anything at the grand jury, they weren't here to testify.

THE COURT: All right. I understand your point. I

understand your point.

THE DEFENDANT: All I am saying, Your Honor, is that the grand jury was perjured by those two gentlemen that said they never sent me the original documents. That's a lie.

THE COURT: I got it. I understand your point.

Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: I went on to say in my -- oh, Don

Kesterson said -- I think I mentioned to you said that he had

it verified by Christie Bower and then -- let me see -- on I

mentioned false statements that Mr. Brandler mentioned to the

grand jury about an automobile -- one of the questions was -
let me read it to you if I may, Your Honor, what he said at the

grand jury testimony about the automobile. It's right here.

One of the jurors asked Mr. Brandler what was the money used for, and the answer, the money was used for what appears to be personal expenses, and I believe -- and I -- I will happy to go over some of them but the high points is a \$45,000 automobile. So they were personal expenses. His answer was, personal expenses, yes. But -- in Brandler's brief document, 202 on the footnote, July 1, 2015, page 38 of 46, he stated to Mr. Fergie, he testified the 2008 Lexus was valued at \$40,000 and titled in the name of R. J. H. And I also sent him a copy of the registration that states that it was in R. J. H. and Company's name. That was a false statement.

THE COURT: What was false?

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             THE DEFENDANT: He told the grand jury all the money
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   was used for personal expenses, car, the car was personal.
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   car was titled in the company's name.
             THE COURT: So you're making a distinction between R.
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   J. H. and you?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             No, all I am saying is that -- well,
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   yes, in that regard yes because the personal expenses would be
   something that, you know, I personally --
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             THE COURT: I understand that. I understand.
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             THE DEFENDANT: Okay. He's saying here -- he's
   saying here that the money was used for -- all the money was
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   used for personal expenses, even the car. But he forgot Mr.
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   Fergie told him the car was titled in R. J. H. and Company's
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   name.
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             THE COURT: What difference does that make? Who
   drove the car?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             I did.
             THE COURT: In pursuit of what?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             Driving the car?
             THE COURT: Yeah.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             I drove the car on a daily basis.
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             THE COURT: In pursuit of what?
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             THE DEFENDANT: I don't quite understand your
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   question, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Business of R. J. H?
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THE DEFENDANT: Absolutely, absolutely.

THE COURT: I see. I got it.

THE DEFENDANT: These statements are false, okay.

And Mr. Brandler said -- another false statement was made when

A. S. U. A. Brandler was -- page 38, line 13 to 18. He stated

in part documents provided by grand jury subpoena for Mr.

Kesterson, extensive documents stated I have seen nothing

indicating ownership in oil in those documents by Mr. Harley.

Now, Don Kesterson certified report on page four, paragraph four states based on the wording of the collateral assignment in my opinion Enpetro must maintain these oil reserves on behalf R. J. H. and Company, Inc., and then on his analysis report of oil reserves in Brown County Texas dated July 3rd, 1999, very first paragraph he states, third line, pertaining to your oil promissory note and collateral assignment from Enpetro states -- in other words, he said that there was nothing in Donald's report that stated I -- my company owned any oil, which it did. I just proved that.

All I am saying is -- there is a lot more false statements that were made to the grand jury, Your Honor. I could have just -- I took -- I took out the high points. Especially me not having the original documents in my possession was the big key because without that again -- if I hadn't had the documents, it would be fraud. But having the ownership of those paperwork, it doesn't make this fraud at

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all. Ownership is not against the law. I owned those documents since 1997 and still own them. So all I am saying the grand jury, yes, was perjured absolutely.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: I sent these documents to my attorney here four times, and he did mention it slightly in the judgment of acquittal that statements that were made were inconsistent, but he didn't come out and say it was perjured testimony like I. That's what it is. I checked the law out. The law states that anything that what they call material -- material to the proceedings the indictment must be dismissed. And these were material.

Having the oil -- the oil documents in my possession and ownership of it is definitely material to the proceedings. That's my point.

THE COURT: I understand your point. All right.

THE DEFENDANT: The only thing I can add to that is I feel as though my due process has been violated because of again, these perjured testimony to the grand jury. I think they would have come to a different conclusion. If they had said, yes, they sent the oil to me and the collateral assignment to me, I think the grand jury proceedings would have been different because that shows ownership. There can't be any fraud when someone owns something. Even if they are trying to establish or borrow money on it, that's not fraud. At best

it's civil, not fraud. And this is what I am saying, and it's clear. It's clear that this was what happened to me.

THE COURT: Do you want to address your ineffective assistance of counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I believe that if Mr. O'Brien had come before the Court with this in the beginning, I don't think there would have been -- I don't think there would have been a trial, Your Honor. I really believe that because again, the grand jury was the key for the indictment. The only way I could have gone to trial is having an indictment against me, correct?

THE COURT: That's right.

THE DEFENDANT: And if he had come through in the beginning before this all -- before the trial got started I don't think there would have been one because we could have addressed and fine tuned it and went into it deeper. There's a lot more to that grand jury transcript that I just -- I just wanted to highlight the best points especially with the oil.

That was the whole basis of the whole scheme of the indictment. They even called it that, the oil scheme. And he said in the indictment that I didn't own any oil, that everything I was doing was false. And, in fact, my company does own the oil, Your Honor. That is since 1997. And, in fact, even -- there was other things that happened during that period that they even -- what happened with Mr. White -- Edwin

white one who helped me get the oil for the company that I had back then, and we were working on some things at that time. But I've always had the oil in my possession. Until this day I own the oil. And I think the indictment should have said that the oil was owned by R. J. H. and Company and not saying everything we have is false because that hurt. That hurt a lot. And again, that's material to the proceedings, owning the oil. That's all part of the oil scheme. Had he said that we wouldn't be here today like this.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: I did say that Mr. O'Brien had filed meritorious defenses in my behalf -- especially based on the oil, this matter would have never gone to the grand jury the way it did or we would never had had a trial. That was one of the main things, too. The suborn perjury and perjured testimony is there. It's in black and white, Your Honor. I tried to explain the best way I could. I'm not an attorney, but the facts don't lie. The facts are what they are.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Other people seen the same thing.

They seen that. They say it's definitely perjury.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Brandler?

MR. BRANDLER: Your Honor, the government filed a

lengthy response to the motion, and I am not going to belabor
the entire response. I'm just going to raise a number of

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points that have been addressed this morning. That's document 202 in the -- in the docket records, and we will incorporate that by reference. I will reiterate the standard that the Court uses to judge this judgment -- rule 29 motion for judgment of acquittal and new trial. It's a very heavy burden on the defendant.

The record must be viewed in the light most favorable to the prosecution to determine whether any rational trier of fact could have found guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It's a very differential standard. The Third Circuit has admonished district courts not to usurp the purpose the role of the jury in that respect. Rule 33 being the more stringent standard of this miscarriage of justice standard.

Basically, what's -- the focus of the argument at least on Mr. O'Brien's point was insufficient evidence based on Mr. Harley's state of mind relating to all of the counts in the indictment. And we would submit there was more than sufficient evidence in the record to establish Mr. Harley's state of mind. First of all, we would point out at the close of the government's case Mr. O'Brien made a motion for a judgment of acquittal, which was denied by the Court based upon the record as of that time.

There's nothing that has happened -- that happened on the defense case that would warrant the Court to reconsider its judgment at the conclusion of the government's case. Second of

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all, state of mind is generally proven through circumstantial evidence.

The Third Circuit has repeated it on many occasions that circumstantial evidence is sufficient and that it's usually the case that it cannot be proved by direct evidence. But in this particular case, we did have direct evidence of Mr. Harley's state of mind. At least related to the bank fraud scheme he was told on repeated occasions by federal reserve officials that what he was doing was illegal, that it was a known scam to the Federal Reserve Bank, and despite those admonitions he continued to pedal those bank notes to investors to the Federal Reserve Bank and institutions and tried to negotiate those notes.

So -- in that case, there was direct evidence of Mr. Harley's state of mind. Regarding the oil scheme, there was more than sufficient evidence regarding his state of mind that he knew that this was bogus. First of all, the original note that he complains so vocally about this morning and in his motion papers -- the Court will recall there were five original notes found in his home, not one original note. A rational jury could infer from that that Mr. Harley was fabricating and creating those original notes.

If he wanted to establish through Mr. Dedmon or Mr. Trantham that he, in fact, had one or more original notes in this case, he could have called Mr. Dedmon and Mr. Trantham to

the stand. He those not to do so. The evidence that the jury had he had in his possession five -- what appeared to be five original notes based on a company called Enpetro, that did not prove that he owned any oil. The note itself only showed that a company called Enpetro owed him \$200 million. It didn't say anything about ownership of oil.

The Court will recall during the trial we had a witness -- a lawyer from Texas who was familiar with title ownership of oil wells who said conclusively he had done a title search of this oil and neither R. J. H., Mr. Harley or Mr. Dedmon and Mr. Trantham for that matter owned any of the oil Mr. Harley was claiming to own. So even, you know, his claim this morning that the fact he had an original oil note shows that he owned the oil is belied by the evidence.

But there's more circumstantial evidence that he knew the oil note was bogus. No. 1, he never gave Enpetro anything in exchange for this \$200 million note. The records that he read this morning from the grand jury and from the 302s, the interview reports, indicate that there was no consideration given, that it was just simply given to Mr. Harley as a means so he could use that bogus note to get loans from various financial institutions to set up these AIDS clinics he was trying to set up in the early 90s.

It was not a legitimate note at that time as he well knew. It was a basically the start of a hypothecation fraud

that he started back in the early 90s regarding his AIDS clinics. There was also evidence that he lied to Mr. Kesterson regarding the production on the wells. Mr. Kesterson gave him an opinion stating that the only thing that that note or collateral gave him the rights to was the oil -- the production of the oil once it reached the ground, and Mr. Harley told him that there was production in those wells as of 1999 when he gave him the paperwork when, in fact, there had been no production on those wells since much earlier in the 1990s.

We found during the search warrant in addition to the five what appeared to be original notes, many documents related to hypothecation fraud. That is where somebody uses what appears to be a legitimate asset but it's really a bogus asset to get financial institutions and others to give them or lend them money. A rational jury could have concluded that Mr. Harley was using this note as part of the hypothecation fraud. He also promised many of these investors that he was going to use the proceeds of their money, their investments, for business purpose, to extract the oil for instance. That's what he told Mr. Silverstein. In fact, when he got their money he never used any of their money for any business purpose.

He just used the money for personal expenses whether it was to buy an automobile that he drove for day-to-day purposes, to pay his mortgage, for household expenses. He lied about his education and background. He lied throughout the

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entire scope of his relationship with all of the investors which a rational jury could conclude that he had intent to defraud on both the oil scheme and the bank fraud scheme. I would just jump ahead to Mr. Harley's argument regarding perjury in the grand jury.

Your Honor, I cite to the Court the case of the United States versus Morgan, 384 F.3rd 439. It's a case from the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals from 2005. I have a copy for the Court and for defense counsel. I just want to read one section into the record because the same allegation was made in that case where a defendant claimed that perjury in the grand jury somehow entitled him to a new trial or a judgment of acquittal, and this is what the Court said.

We turn now to Morgan's remaining arguments. First he accuses the government of using perjured testimony before the grand jury to obtain his indictment. His argument suffers from a number of false notably that it was never raised in the district court and lacks any support in the record. Most significantly the petit jury's guilty verdicts render harmless any possible error in the grand jury proceedings. So even assuming there was perjury in the grand jury, the petit jury's verdict would cure any problems that took place in the grand jury.

We don't agree that there's been any perjury established from Mr. Dedmon and Mr. Trantham. Mr. Harley can

claim that there was perjury. All we have in the record is that they claim they never gave an original note to Mr. Harley.

And what we found in Mr. Harley's possession was what appeared to be five original notes not knowing if any of them were legitimate at all. So there was maybe a potential inconsistency but no evidence of perjury there. But as I stated, this was not an issue that was raised prior to trial. He could have called Mr. Dedmon and Mr. Trantham during the course of this case. He had the grand jury transcripts in discovery. He choose not to call them.

So the -- even assuming there was perjury, it would not be grounds for a new trial or judgment of acquittal. Regarding the allegation that there was documents shown to the petit jury that indicated Mr. Harley's involvement with the criminal justice system on a prior occasion, that was briefed in my papers. I won't go over it. But defense counsel did not request a curative instruction during the trial. As a matter of fact, there was no objection raised to the item during the course of the trial.

And it's unclear whether any jurors even saw it or could have connected the dots to make -- infer that Mr. Harley had been previously convicted. I cited a number of cases from the Third Circuit which indicates much worse information going to a petit jury that has not been cause for a new trial. So based upon all of those items, we think the motion for judgment

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of acquittal and new trial should be denied. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. O'Brien?

MR. O'BRIEN: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I disagree with him -Mr. Brandler profusely when he said that first and foremost he
said that I never had the original notes. That's a lie. They
said they sent the original notes to me, F.B.I. 302 statements.
If the F.B.I. 302 statement doesn't mean anything, I need to
know that.

Martha Stewart went to jail for testifying before the F.B.I. falsely. Now, these gentlemen said to the F.B.I. in 2000 that they sent me the original oil note and the original collateral assignment. I have it here from the Mr. Herton -- I think his name was. Mr. Brandler said that -- he went on to say some things about my background, my education. I never said anything about my education. He's talking about education. I got an honorary Ph.D. from the Inventor's Club of America. The F.B.I. saw all those plaques I have got.

They saw them. They took pictures of them -- and then going back to the degree, they have -- there were five -- no, four copies that look like the original because what I did is took the original, Your Honor, and I made copies of them in color, but it was a different type paper even. Mr. Browning, F.B.I. found the originals downstairs in my lower basement -- I'm sorry, lower bedroom on a shelf in a brief case. If Mr.

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Brandler was here -- in fact, Mr. O'Brien was sent a 302 statement by Mr. Browning through my wife just a couple days ago.

that he found what looks like an original. Mr. Browning said that, just the one, not five in his 302 statement. I wish I had it here because that's important. I -- my wife sent it to Mr. O'Brien. He forgot to bring with him. I would like to have him fax it to you to show that Mr. Browning found the original in my basement -- in my lower bedroom like he said he did.

So I don't know where Mr. Brandler is coming off that the grand jury wasn't lied to. My gosh, a blind person can The facts are there. You asked the question. Did you send the original. They both said no. But then in 2000 they said they sent the original to me. Now, 1997 is when I got it. 1997 to 2000 only three years. I would imagine now they would remembered what happened three years from 1997. But again he keeps saying they never sent me the originals, and that's a lie. That's a lie. That's a shame he would say something like that after 302 statements -- he sent me the 302 statements. Не should have known that. Mr. Brandler sent me the 302 statements in his discovery from these two gentleman from 2000. He saw it then. He's still saying that I never had the originals.

MR. BRANDLER: The point is the jury -- the petit jury never heard the testimony that was in the grand jury that they sent -- they never sent him the original.

THE COURT: I am aware of that.

THE DEFENDANT: That may be. But you knew it. You knew it. And I think it goes on to say that you knew or should have known that the originals was sent to me, and you should have said that to the grand jury because you had these documents there. That's what I'm saying. It was a lie. It's still a lie. It's got to stop because I did nothing wrong. I did everything by the book.

And by the way, I never once said that I was trying to extract oil because my collateral assignment doesn't give me the right to extract oil. We only owned the oil that's in the ground. That's all we own. So I don't know where that came from that we needed -- we needed money to extract oil. You won't find a piece of paper anywhere that says anything about my company wanting to extract oil, Mr. Brandler. Did you find anything like that --

THE COURT: We're off the beaten track now.

THE DEFENDANT: I know, Your Honor. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Let's not --

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Anything else on these motions? I understand your point. I do.

1 THE DEFENDANT: I appreciate that. I really do 2 because this is frustrating to me right now. You can see pure 3 as day that the grand jury was lied to, and he wants to twist 41 it around again to make it seem as though that didn't happen. My goodness, like I said before, a blind person can see it, 5 Your Honor. They were lied to. It's as simple as that. The 6 matter will not stop here. I will get to the bottom of it 71 because they were lied to. 9 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Anything else? 10 MR. O'BRIEN: Nothing further, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Harley? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Nothing else, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Brandler? MR. BRANDLER: No, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. And you will 16 hear from me soon. We're adjourned. THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, can I have Mr. O'Brien 17 18 send you a copy of Mr. Browning's 302 statement where he said 19 he saw what looks like the original, he found that just that 20 one with -- would you like that? 21 THE COURT: No, I don't need that. I hear your 22 point. I mean, I don't know what is that going to do for you. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Show that the original -- we had the 24 originals, and we have the originals, Your Honor -- with the 25 originals, Your Honor, there is no crime. That's all I'm

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   saying.
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             THE COURT: Well, didn't -- who said they were five
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   originals?
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             MR. BRANDLER: Mr. Browning testified at trial that
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   he found what looked like five originals.
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             THE COURT: That's what I thought. So --
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             THE DEFENDANT: Looks like it, yes, he did say that.
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             THE COURT: That's the testimony at trial.
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                             It's testimony at trial.
   all I have to deal with.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             How about the grand jury transcripts?
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             THE COURT: What about it?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Where they were asked the question
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   whether or not the originals was sent. I sent --
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             THE COURT: You're talking about Trantham and Dedmon?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
             THE COURT: You made that point. Mr. Brandler has a
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   case that indicates that even if the grand jury was -- was not
   told the truth the jury verdict trumps that.
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             THE DEFENDANT: I have a case here that says just the
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   opposite.
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             THE COURT: Where is that case from?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             United circuit in California.
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             THE COURT: Do you have a cite?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it's -- the judge -- he really,
   really laid into it. Your Honor, maybe I can have -- maybe so
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   you can see the cite number, a very good case, strong case.
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   Basically the same thing that happened in that case that
 3
   happened to me. They had a trial, but fortunately -- while the
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   jury was deliberating, that's when they came in with the --
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             THE COURT: All I want is the cite. Is there no
 6
   note?
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             THE DEFENDANT: There's no cite.
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             MR. BRANDLER:
                            I think it's 2011 Lexis 138431.
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             THE COURT: I don't need that. I will -- we will
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   look it up.
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             THE DEFENDANT: Very strong case, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: You say it's from the Ninth Circuit.
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, yes, sir.
             THE COURT: Okay.
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             THE DEFENDANT: There was one other too, if I may,
   Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Go ahead.
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             THE DEFENDANT: This is Coleman versus Thompson, 501
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   U.S. 722, 750, 115, L. Ed. Sec. 640, 1115, C. E. -- 2546, 1991.
20
   That case I just gave you gives a lot of cases in it for you to
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   read, Your Honor, about what happened to them. It's a strong
22
   case here.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
             MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, may I make one point,
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25
   please? Mr. Harley made a point about a 302 not being here.
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   Well, that is in the record, Your Honor. It's Mr. -- Mr.
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   Harley filed a motion for dismissal November 19th, 2015.
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   Exhibit B. to that motion contains the testimony of Mr.
   Browning before the grand jury. It also contains -- I'm sorry,
 41
   Mr. Trantham before the grand jury and also contains the 302 of
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 6
   9/5/2000 dealing with the original promissory note. So those
 7
   documents are in Mr. Harley's motion.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             They are. Yes, they are, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             Please look at them, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: I think I have seen them, all right.
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   Anything else?
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             MR. BRANDLER:
                            No, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned. Thank you.
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33 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 I, LAURA BOYANOWSKI, Official Court Reporter for the 4 United States District Court for the Middle District of 5 Pennsylvania, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the 7 foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the within-mentioned proceedings had in the above-mentioned and numbered cause on the date or dates hereinbefore set forth; and 101 I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has been 11 **l** prepared by me or under my supervision. 12 13 14 Laura Boyanowski, RMR, CRR 15 Official Court Reporter REPORTED BY: 16 17 LAURA BOYANOWSKI, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter United States District Court 18 Middle District of Pennsylvania 19 Scranton, PA 18503 20 (The foregoing certificate of this transcript does not 21 apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying 22 reporter.) 23 24 25